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Weekly World News Digest
with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

FORMOSA

U.S. Frees Forces. A decision to lift the U.S. 7th Fleet's blockade of Formosa as a base for Nationalist attacks against the Red Chinese mainland was announced by Pres. Eisenhower in his first State of the Union message to Congress Feb. 2 [see p. 36H-J]. The new U.S. President's "deneutralization" of Formosa fanned a long-smoldering controversy over use of Chinese Nationalist troops. The decision was reportedly reached by Gen. Eisenhower & State Secy. John Foster Dulles without consulting the Joint Chiefs of Staff or U.S. allies, then revealed to such allies as Britain & France, finally "leaked" to the press through Congressional channels Jan. 30. Proponents of deneutralization said it would (a) take pressure off anti-Communist forces in Korea, Indo-China & Malaya by forcing the Chinese Communists to fortify coastal mainland areas the Nationalists might attack, (b) raise the morale of anti-Red peoples throughout the Far East, (c) possibly result in loss of China by the Communists. Critics charged that Gen. Eisenhower was (a) risking a broadening of Far Eastern wars, (b) aiding Red efforts to sow disunity among the anti-Soviet nations.

Favorable Reactions. Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in New York Jan. 31 that the decision "will correct one of the strangest anomalies known to military history." He said ex-Pres. Truman's neutralization of Formosa was "a fundamental error" which "emboldened the Chinese Communists to intervene in increasing strength in Indo-China, in Korea, in Tibet & along the entire periphery of their aggressive advance in Asia." [See p. 13A-B]

Chinese Nationalist Pres. Chiang Kai-shek in Taipei, Formosa Feb. 3 lauded Pres. Eisenhower's action as "not only judicious but militarily & morally sound." He said he "will not ask aid from ground forces of any nation to achieve our goal" of "regaining the mainland" of China but seemed to imply that aerial & naval aid would be welcomed [see Vol. XII, p. 417J]. Nationalist Amb.-to-U.S. V. K. Wellington Koo said in Washington Feb. 2 that the decision was "a sound & important step in the direction of increasing pressure upon the Communist aggressors in Korea, Indo-China & Malaya, and will have the effect of hastening the end of Communist aggression in the Far East." [See Vol. X, p. 384B-C]

(Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Nationalist delegate to the UN, said in New York Jan. 31 that early Nationalist action could be only on a "rather small scale." Only about half of Chiang's estimated 600,000 troops were considered suitable for combat, probably only 30,000 of them for commando-style warfare. The official Nationalist Chinese News Service said in New York Feb. 3: "More than 580,000 organized anti-Communist guerrrillas have been active" on the Chinese mainland from Kwangtung on the southern coast to Sinkiang & Chinghai in the northwest. "The majority of them are in contact with the directing military quarters in Taipei." In addition, "several thousand mobile units . . . have been harrassing the Communists on the mainland" and "over 20,000 . . . marine guerrillas have been staging almost daily raids on Communist-held positions from island bases within 20 miles of the mainland." Anti-Communist raiders "temporarily occupied" 21 Communist cities, 350 villages & 9 islands and captured or destroyed considerable equipment & facilities in 1952.) [See Vol. XII, p. 419H]

Dr. Yu Chan Yang, South Korean Ambassador to the U.S., said Feb. 1 that millions of Chinese would join Nationalist attacks on the mainland. But he opposed using Chinese Nationalists "on Korean soil" lest it give the Chinese Communists "a real incentive to continue fighting there" [see Vol. XII, p. 301D-E]. South Korean Pres. Syngman Rhee Feb. 3 expressed approval of

Nationalist Base off Chinese Coast

Wide World

Pres. Eisenhower's first change in U.S. Far Eastern policy was announcement that American 7th Fleet would no longer block Nationalist raids from Formosa against Chinese mainland. Arrows on map indicate airline distances from Formosa to Red-controlled territory. Nationalists now hold Quemoy.

Formosa's deneutralization [see p. 2J]. Japanese Premier Shigeru Yoshida, questioned about his reaction to Pres. Eisenhower's address, said Feb. 3 that he thought the Korean war would end because the U.S. was "making every effort to write it off as soon as possible." [See p. 2J]

Unfavorable. British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden told Commons Feb. 3 that protests against deneutralization of Formosa & failure to consult Britain had been delivered to the U.S. by the British Embassy in Washington Jan. 28 & 31. The protests warned that the plan might "have very unfortunate political repercussions without compensating military advantages." Eden said Pres. Eisenhower's action was a "unilateral decision" amending ex-Pres. Truman's previous "unilateral decision" in neutralizing Formosa and that the British Govt. disclaimed responsibility. He also revealed that Britain had called the Truman Admin.'s attention to Formosa-based raids on Communist-held islands and had been told by the U.S. that these were not considered infringe-

Week in Headlines

United States. *Pres. Eisenhower, in first State of Union message, revoked ban on Formosa-to-mainland attacks by Chinese Nationalists, announced price-wage controls would expire, opposed major tax cuts until spending, inflation are curbed.*

New Admin. issued economy-efficiency orders to employes.

International. *Storms & tidal floods devastated Dutch, English, other North Sea coasts; death toll at least 2,000.*

Red China called for renewal of Korean truce talks, made no new offer on prisoner-of-war dispute.

U.S. denied staging costly, useless exhibition raid in Korea.

Dulles, Stassen toured West Europe to gauge defense effort.

ments of the neutralization policy. (The U.S. 7th Fleet had also permitted raids on the Chinese mainland from the Pescadores, Quemoy & other Nationalist-held islands nearer the mainland & more suitable than Formosa for such operations.) [See p. 33E-F]

A Aneurin Bevan, British leftwing Laborite leader, denounced deneutralization Feb. 1 on grounds the U.S. "has no right to take any action that imperils [UN operations in Korea] without first consulting" the UN. He opposed drawing Britain "into a 3d world war merely in order to fulfill Chiang Kai-shek's morbid & squalid ambitions on the mainland of China." [See Vol. XII, p. 397M]

(U.S. State Secy. Dulles was reported to have allayed some French doubts by telling French Premier René Mayer, Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault & Pres. Vincent Auriol in Paris Feb. 2 that Pres. Eisenhower's action did not mean he would countenance "reckless action" by Chiang. Dulles reportedly said Gen. Eisenhower intended to throw the Chinese Reds off balance, keep them

B guessing and possibly get them to ease up in Korea & Indo-China in order to mass troops along coastal areas menaced by Formosa.)

The Chinese Communist Peiping radio charged Feb. 4 that "now that the war of aggression in Korea met with ignominious defeat," Pres. Eisenhower, by deneutralizing Formosa, was planning to extend it "to the entire Far East." Peiping reported Feb. 5 that Chinese Communist Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai had told a committee of the People's Consultative Conference in Peiping that the Chinese Reds would mobilize their entire manpower and fight "to the last" if Gen. Eisenhower chose "to extend the war." The Red radio said U.S. "occupation" of Formosa and encouragement of the Nationalists was "intervention in

C China's internal affairs." [See F below]

The press in India denounced deneutralization Feb. 3 as certain to extend the fighting and as constituting a challenge to the Chinese Communists to attack Formosa. Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru was reported to be strongly opposed to Gen. Eisenhower's decision. [See Vol. XII, p. 423E]

Other U.S. Views. Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (O.) said Jan. 31 that deneutralization was "a step in the right direction and probably as long a step as should be taken at this time" [see p. 20E]. Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) asked Jan. 31: "What do we do if the Reds try to invade Formosa?" [see Vol. XII, p. 231G]. Sen. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.) denounced the move Jan. 31 as possibly "a sly tactic for encouraging incidents that may start World War III" [see pp. 27N, 28G]. Sen. Alexander Wiley

D (R., Wis.) hinted Feb. 4 that Gen. Eisenhower may have freed the Nationalists to use them to cut Chinese Red supply lines to Korea & Indo-China. He indicated that he expected the Nationalists to attack the 2,000-mi. railroad from Manchuria to Canton, the South China Sea & Indo-China [see p. 14A-B; Vol. XII, 409E]. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) charged Feb. 4 that Pres. Eisenhower told only "part of the truth" in saying the 7th Fleet was used to "shield" the Reds; it also protected Formosa against the Reds [see p. 14E-F]. Senate Democratic Floor Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) complained Feb. 4 that the Democrats had been informed but not consulted about deneutralization [see p. 20D-E]. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said Feb. 2 that deneutralization did not increase U.S. danger of involvement in a "big war." But he called it "questionable" whether the Nationalists could attack the mainland soon. [See Vol. XII, p. 393C-D]

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty told reporters Feb.

E 4 he did not know whether Pres. Eisenhower had already ordered the 7th Fleet to end Formosa's neutralization. He indicated that the timing of the order would be kept secret.

KOREA

Chinese Hold to Truce-Talk Terms. Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai called on the U.S. Feb. 4 to return "unconditionally" to Korean truce negotiations in Panmunjom. A Peiping broadcast Feb. 5 said he had told a People's Consultative Conf. committee in Peiping that Red China was "ready for an immediate cease-fire on the basis of agreement already reached at Pan-

F munjom." "Thereafter, we are prepared to discuss the question of prisoners of war at an 11-power political conference."

The U.S. State Dept. said Chou's proposal was "old stuff," virtually the same one rejected by the UN Gen. Assembly last fall. The Panmunjom "agreement" to which he referred was presumed to be a draft of armistice terms which the Reds interpreted as calling for forced repatriation of war prisoners. The U.S. still refused to resume the Panmunjom truce-team meetings unless the Reds conceded that anti-Red POWS should not be forced to go back to Communist territory.) [See p. 2K]

Chou also called for stronger efforts to build up Chinese Red

G forces and said Red China & North Korea had reached an "agreement" to "carry out the war to a successful end" if the UN rejected truce terms. [See B-C above]

Deny Raid 'Show' for Visitors. Leaders of military affairs committees of Congress exonerated the U.S. 8th Army Jan. 30 of charges that it staged a useless raid on Red lines and incurred American casualties Jan. 25 as an exhibition for visiting generals & war correspondents. Reports that special printed programs had been furnished the observers had resulted in demands for an investigation by Republican Reps. Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.) & William G. Bray (Ind.). Hoffman had introduced a "resolution of in- H quiry" in the House Jan. 29.

The U.S. Army's explanation Jan. 30: "Operation Smack," the raid in question, was a necessary first test of new methods for coordinated use of troops, artillery, tanks & planes in raiding enemy positions. It was carried out Jan. 25 by E Co., 31st Reg., 7th Infantry Div., with the support of artillery, 15 tanks and 112 fighter & fighter-bomber sorties. The targets: underground Red positions on Spud Hill, a peak of T-Bone Hill west of Chorwon (west-central front), which had been softened up for 2 weeks by air attacks. The raiders' missions were to blow up a tunnel the Reds were digging toward 8th Army lines (accomplished) and take J prisoners so a new Communist army in the sector could be identified (not accomplished). U.S. casualties totaled 3 men killed, 87 wounded of whom 57 returned to duty next day. Observers besides newsmen: Lt. Gen. Glenn O. Barcus, 5th AF commander; Lt. Gen. Paul Kendall, I Corps commander; Maj. Gen. Wayne C. Smith, 7th Infantry Div. commander. They watched from an ordinary bunker where they were provided with seats & a heating stove. The "program" was a standard-type schedule or "scenario" compiled for executing a coordinated operation, unusual only in that the public relations branch put a special colored cover on it.

Chairmen Dewey Short (R., Mo.) & Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.) of the House Armed Services & Senate Armed Forces K Coms., respectively, said Jan. 30 they were satisfied that the raid was "necessary for tactical reasons." Gen. J. Lawton Collins, just returned from Korea, told the House committee Feb. 3: at least 13, possibly 38 Communists were killed in the raid; air cover was only 40% effective and it was a good thing for Barcus to see the operation and spot defects; there was nothing unjustified except that an "eager beaver" had "made a mistake" in putting a fancy cover on the orders. Short said public complaints cited by Hoffman were "based on ignorance" and indicated that Hoffman's resolution would be tabled. [See p. 26G, N]

(The 8th Army reported Feb. 2 that 1,400 deep bunkers in a line the Communists had boasted was "impregnable" had been destroyed by raiding U.S. & South Korean troops & tanks since L Jan. 10. Another coordinated ground-air raid on Red bunkers near Kaesong Feb. 3 was said to have resulted in the killing of 300 Chinese.) [See p. 26N]

Other Fighting. Fighter-bombers from 3 aircraft carriers and big guns of the U.S. battleship *Missouri* were employed in a naval raid Jan. 31 on Wonsan, ice-free port on the east coast of North Korea under siege since Feb. 16. 1951. Heavy bombing raids were made by U.S. B-29s against Red front lines & Chinnampo (west coast supply port near Pyongyang) Feb. 1, then against the Taegu troop & supply complex Feb. 5. The U.S. M 5th AF reported Jan. 31 that its Sabrejet pilots downed 40 MIG-15s against a loss of 2 planes during January. A twin-motored Red bomber of Russian TU-2 type was downed Jan. 30 over northwestern Korea—first appearance of such a plane in Korean air warfare since Nov. 1951. [See p. 26M]

UN on Panmunjom Zone. In reply to Red complaints that UN artillery had shelled the Panmunjom demilitarized truce-talk zone (a 1,000-yd. circle): the UN Command charged through liaison officers Feb. 4 that the Reds used the zone as a shield for gun positions adjacent to it, hence the zone might be struck by stray shells fired at Red gun emplacements. The UN also said it N would not let the Reds interfere with its air operations through protests against UN plane flights over Panmunjom that caused no harm to the zone. [See p. 19A-B]

U.S. casualties in Korea totaled 129,424 (22,822 dead) Jan. 29 (reported Feb. 4). [See p. 27C-D] . . . **ROK 14th Div.,** South Korea's 13th at the front, was reported in action Feb. 4 near Anchor Hill (eastern sector). [See p. 27D] . . . **UN Korean Reconstruction Agency** reported Feb. 4 the arrival of 9,000 tons of Canadian barley worth $900,000, first of $9 million worth of grain & fertilizer to be marketed in Korea by the agency to combat inflation. [See pp. 10L, 19D] . . . **2d Lt. James D. Goff,** 26, P of Dallas, Tex. was convicted by a U.S. Army court in Seoul Feb. 4 of "aggravated assault" in the fatal beating Dec. 5 of Pang Hwa Il, a Presbyterian minister who objected to having his home searched for stolen blankets. Goff's sentence of 2 years in prison

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& dismissal from service was denounced by American & Korean Presbyterian officials in Korea as inadequate. [See p. 10M]

Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor arrived in Seoul Feb. 3 to prepare to take command of the U.S. 8th Army. [See p. 26G] . . . **Red air forces** in the Far East have 4,500 military planes "over & above the strength of the Communist air forces in Manchuria & Red China [est. 2,500 combat planes]," Gen. Otto P. Weyland, U.S. Far East AF commander, said Feb. 2. He said American planes in the Far East were "greatly outnumbered" by Communist forces but could make an enemy "pay heavily" for an offensive against Korea & Japan and could be reinforced quickly. [See Vol. XII, p. 386C] . . . **Maj. John Eisenhower** returned to duty in the Korean battle zone as an intelligence officer with the U.S. 3d Infantry Div. Feb. 2. [See p. 20P] . . . **North Korean POW's** beat a U.S. soldier to death in a Koje Island POW compound Jan. 28, the UN Command reported Jan. 30. [See p. 27C] . . . **U.S. Army deserters** & men AWOL from posts in the U.S. will be shipped to Korea when caught, the Army disclosed Jan. 29. 100 men who left Camp Breckinridge, Ky. under guard Jan. 28 were believed to be the first dispatched to Korea under the policy. [See pp. 26P-27B] . . . **Veterans** of U.S. military service in Korea totaled 1,483,000 Dec. 31, the Veterans Admin. reported Jan. 29. (All veterans of the U.S. armed forces totaled a record 19,763,000 on the same date.) [See Vol. XII, p. 272H] . . . **Pusan's** "Intl. Bazaar" black-market area was destroyed Jan. 30 when fire swept a sq. mi. of the refugee-crowded city, made 9,000 homeless and caused $1 million damage. Police said the fire began when a dancing couple upset an oil lamp in a bar. (Pusan's present population of 1,500,000 is about twice normal.) [See p. 27E]

Indo-China. French Union forces launched a drive Jan. 29 to clear Viet Minh rebels from the coastal area of central Viet Nam by landing an amphibious force near Quinhon, 200 mi. north of Saigon. The French said Jan. 30 it was the biggest amphibious operation of the Indo-Chinese war. It was intended to ease a rebel threat to Ankhe, French garrison town 36 mi. inland from Quinhon. (The French Command reported Jan. 2 that 1,045 Viet Minh troops had been killed since Dec. 1 in Operation Bretagne, a drive to clear the southern Red River Delta southwest of Hanoi.) [See Vol. XII, p. 419D-E]

Candidates supporting the pro-French Viet Nam Govt. carried all localities except Hanoi in local elections Jan. 25, the first ever held throughout Viet Nam. Final figures Jan. 29 showed that 80.21% of the registered voters (712,112 out of 887,767) went to the polls despite rebel threats of terrorism against persons participating in the elections. (Local councils elected Jan. 25 were to elect provincial councils which would in turn elect members of regional assemblies. The regional assemblies were to name members of the first Viet Nam Parliament.) [See Vol. XII, pp. 419E, 54K]

EUROPE

Dulles, Stassen Urge Unification. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles & Mutual Security Dir. Harold E. Stassen flew to Rome Jan. 30-31 and began a tour of West European capitals to survey progress being made on NATO defense & unification of Europe. Highlights of their tour as reported by the press:

Rome—Dulles said on leaving Feb. 1 he & Stassen had "been impressed by the dedication" of Premier Alcide de Gasperi's regime to achievement of "long-term objectives of peace, security & social welfare within the framework of Western European unity." De Gasperi was said to have told them Jan. 31 of the Trieste dispute & other relations with Yugoslavia, of Italy's efforts to strengthen friendship with Greece & Turkey and liberalize foreign trade, and of its economic difficulties resulting from a $300 million-a-year deficit in foreign exchange. [See p. 26B-C]

Paris—Premier René Mayer, Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault & Defense Min. René Pleven were said to have convinced Dulles during talks in Paris Feb. 1-3 that they would secure ratification of the EDC treaty by their Natl. Assembly without significant changes or prolonged delay. Dulles told the Marshall Plan Org. for European Economic Coop. Feb. 3 the U.S. would make no new commitments to Britain on convertibility of the pound without first consulting the OEEC & European Payments Union. Britain had been reported planning to withdraw from the EPU, make the pound convertible with the dollar without reaching new currency agreements with West Europeans.

London—Dulles & Stassen were said Feb. 4 to have persuaded British Prime Min. Winston Churchill & Forgn. Secy. Eden, as well as the French, to try to get ratification of the EDC within 75 days (before the next North Atlantic Council meeting Apr. 23). (Dulles also told Churchill Feb. 4 the U.S.' "deneutralization" of Formosa did not presage a fullscale attack on the Chinese mainland or naval blockade of the Chinese coast, according to London press dispatches.) [See pp. 33L-34B]

Dulles & Stassen went to Bonn Feb. 5. [See p. 25B, F-H]

East European Purges. West Berlin officials reported Jan. 31 that 25,434 persons from the Soviet zone of Germany had taken refuge in West Berlin during January, a record for one month. A one-day record of 2,600 refugee arrivals (17 Jews) was set in West Berlin Feb. 2. West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer appealed to East Germans Jan. 30 not to flee to the west unless they felt their lives were endangered. He said Germans must remain in East Germany and defend it from "Russians or Asians" as "a piece of the Western world." He also appealed Feb. 1 for other Western countries to help absorb the refugees flocking to West German territory from the east. Dr. G. J. Van Heuven Goedhart, UN Commissioner for Refugees, issued a similar plea to UN countries Feb. 3. Samuel Reber, acting U.S. High Comm. for Germany, said in a letter Jan. 30 to Gen. Vassily I. Chuikov, chief of the Soviet commission, that the exodus of East Germans belied Russian claims of superior "liberties" in the Soviet zone. Reorganization of Jewish communal groups in East Germany under new leaders (presumbably pro-Communist) was announced Jan. 24. The East German Christian Dem. Union also announced Jan. 22 it would purge itself of followers of deposed Forgn. Min. Georg Dertinger & other alleged anti-Russians. In an apparent effort to offset Western charges of Red anti-Semitism, East Germany reported Jan. 28 that 3 persons had been given 2-yr. prison terms for having "slandered" Jews. [See p. 26F]

Hungary Feb. 3 expelled Joseph Walter, cultural attaché of the Israeli Legation in Budapest, for "spying activities." The *Jerusalem Post* said Feb. 2 that nearly all Jews had been purged from diplomatic missions of the USSR & other Iron Curtain countries in Israel. [See pp. 26F, 17K-L] . . . The Rumanian Communist Party newspaper *Scanteia* received in Vienna Jan. 30 disclosed these Rumanian Cabinet changes: Ion Dumitru for Constantin Mateescu as Oil Industry Minister; Eugen Matyas for William Suder (Coal Industry), Anton Vladiou for Petre Costache (Communal Admin. & Local Industry), P. Constantinescu-Iasi for Vasile Pogaceanu (Religious Cults), Dumitru Simulescu for Valter Roman (Posts), Stella Enescu for Pericles Negescu (Social Welfare). [See Vol. XII, p. 424A] . . . Ukrainian Young Communist League disclosed Jan. 29 it had ordered its 2,300,000 members to carry out a "merciless" struggle against agents of "beastly" U.S. imperialism, "Ukrainian & Jewish bourgeois nationalism" and "Zionism." A meeting of leading Soviet scientists in Moscow Jan. 31 was warned to guard against subversion such as that recently charged to a "miserable band of doctor wreckers" in the USSR. [See p. 17F]

Russians vs. Scandinavians. A charge by the Moscow radio Jan. 31 that Sweden had concluded a secret military agreement with the U.S. was "categorically denied" by the Swedish Forgn. Office Feb. 1. Premier Tage Erlander & Forgn. Min. Oesten Unden said Feb. 4 that Sweden would make heavy sacrifices to maintain its defenses without joining either the Western or Eastern military blocs. Sweden announced Jan. 30 it had contracted to buy 80 British Centurion tanks. [See Vol. XII, p. 372B] . . . Russian charges in recent diplomatic notes that Denmark was helping the U.S. prepare for a war against the USSR through NATO were denied by Danish Forgn. Min. Ole Bjoern Kraft Jan. 29. Kraft asked Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway during talks in Rocquencourt, France Jan. 30-31 to assign more Allied forces in West Germany to protect Denmark from possible attack. [See Vol. XII, pp. 318P, 424B] . . . The Oslo newspaper *Morgenposten* said Jan. 27 that Russia had 5 airfields within 31 miles of its Norwegian border, 45 others in the same general area of northern Russia. [See Vol. XII, p. 206P]

Dean Says Reds Have A-Bomb. U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn. Gordon Dean declared Jan. 30 that "there is no doubt of the existence of a supply of atomic weapons in the USSR." He issued this statement in reply to questions prompted by ex-Pres. Truman's reported doubts that Russia had an A-bomb. Dean said: "The USSR has exploded 3 atomic bombs—one in the late summer of 1949, 2 in the fall of 1951." [See p. 36G]

Britain & the U.S. signed an agreement Jan. 19 to exchange technical information on use of patent rights for non-atomic defense matériel. [See Vol. XII, p. 110E] . . . **Marshall Plan** countries in Europe have abolished quotas on 66% of their combined imports, the Org. for European Econ. Coop. reported Jan.

13. Belgium-Luxembourg had freed 90%, West Germany 81%, Britain 46%. France had restored quotas because of its deficit to the European Payments Union. [See Vol. XII, pp. 401L, 191F] . . . **Polish Govt.-in-Exile** Pres. August Zaleski announced in London Jan. 10 he had designated Gen. Kazimierz Sosnowski, commander-in-chief of Polish forces based in Britain during World War II, as his successor in event the office became vacant. [See Vol. XII, p. 215D]

UNITED NATIONS

Czechs Quit UNESCO. Czechoslovakia's resignation from the UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org. was announced Jan. 30 by Prague Radio and Jan. 31 by UNESCO Hq. in Paris. Admission of Spain to the agency was given as one of the reasons for the withdrawal. Czechoslovakia was the last Iron Curtain nation in UNESCO. [See Vol. XII, p. 423D]

(UNESCO's 2d fundamental education center was opened in Sirs-el-Layan, Egypt, 40 miles north of Cairo, Jan. 20. The center, with an operating budget of $350,000, was established to develop practical techniques for combating disease, poverty & illiteracy.) [See p. 31F; Vol. XII, 24D]

Kashmir demilitarization talks were resumed Feb. 4 in Geneva by UN mediator Dr. Frank P. Graham and Indian & Pakistani representatives. [See Vol. XII, p. 410P] . . . **Intl. Bank** announced Jan. 26 a $19,500,000 loan to India for dam construction & an extensive irrigation system in the Damodar River valley of West Bengal. The Bank reported Jan. 18 it made 16 loans totaling $292,504,000 in 12 nations during 1952, bringing its over-all total loans to $1,524,287,000. [See Vol. XII, pp. 411A, 336M-N] . . . **Dues** owed the UN for 1952 were paid up by Russia, Ukraine & Byelorussia in December, the UN reported Jan. 22. Total Russian contribution was $4,229,590, to be increased to $5,985,272 in 1953. In arrears for 1951 dues: Argentina, Bolivia, Nationalist China, Iran, Pakistan, Turkey. [See Vol. XII, pp. 360A, 329A] . . . **Transport statistics** reported by the Econ. Comm. for Europe Jan. 18: rail freight carried in 13 western European countries increased 15% and inland waterway traffic rose 18% in 1951 over 1950; rail freight traffic in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland & Russia rose 12% in the same period. [See Vol. XI, p. 220J] . . . **World Health Org.** warned Jan. 14 that a form of infectious jaundice was being spread throughout the world by excessive use of blood & plasma transfusions. The WHO reported that surveys showed one of every 200 blood donors carried "Virus B", causing jaundice, in his blood stream. [See Vol. XII, p. 411B-C] . . . **Nationalist Chinese** delegations were retained despite Soviet ouster attempts in the Population Comm. Jan. 19 and in the Statistical and Transport & Communications Comms. Feb. 2. Elected as chairman for 1953: Population Comm.—Dolphe Vogelnik, Yugoslavia; Statistical Comm.—Harry Campion, Britain (re-elected); Transport & Communications Comm.—Willem L. de Vries, Netherlands. [See Vol. XII, p. 334N]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

State of the Union Message

New Foreign & Domestic Policies. Pres. Eisenhower told a joint session of Congress in his first State of the Union address Feb. 2 that he was ordering the U.S. 7th Fleet to stop guarding Red China against attack from Formosa. He warned Western Europe that it must make greater military efforts and show "real progress" toward unity to get continued U.S. aid. He said he would let price & wage controls end Apr. 30 and served notice that he planned no large-scale tax cuts until Govt. expenditures were reduced and the budget balanced.

Gen. Eisenhower also took issue with ex-Pres. Truman by saying that "we have incontrovertible evidence that Soviet Russia possesses atomic weapon." [See pp. 35P, 25K-M]

Pres. Eisenhower took 58 minutes to deliver his 7,000-word address. He spoke in the House chamber to a capacity audience which included Senate & House members, Cabinet members & other Administration leaders and foreign diplomats but no representatives of the Soviet bloc. The President was given a 2-minute ovation when he entered the chamber and was interrupted 55 times by applause. The speech was broadcast nationwide by television, worldwide by radio. [See p. 2P-3H]

Formosa Free to Attack China. Pres. Eisenhower said he was "issuing instructions that the 7th Fleet no longer be employed to shield Communist China" from attack by Chinese Nationalists on Formosa. He wanted "to make crystal clear this order implies no aggressive intent on our part. But we certainly have no obligation to protect a nation fighting us in Korea." He noted that in June 1950 the 7th Fleet "was instructed both to prevent attack upon Formosa and also to insure that Formosa should not be used as a base of operations against the Chinese Communist mainland." His message left the implication that the fleet would still guard Formosa. But, he said, "there is no longer any logic or sense" in making the U.S. Navy "assume defense responsibilities on behalf of the Chinese Communists, thus permitting those Communists, with greater impunity, to kill our soldiers & those of our United Nations allies, in Korea." [See pp. 33B-34E, 19E; Vol. X, 204A]

Other Foreign Policy Plans. "Our policy will be designed to foster the advent of practical unity in Western Europe," Pres. Eisenhower said. "Only a more closely integrated economic & political system can provide the greatly increased economic strength needed to maintain both necessary military readiness & respectable living standards." He called it "right & necessary that we encourage Europe's leaders by informing them of the high value we place upon the earnestness of their efforts toward this goal." He said "real progress will be conclusive evidence to the American people that our material sacrifices in the cause of collective security are matched by essential [European] political, economic & military accomplishments" [see p. 25B, F-H]. He declared that "mutual security means effective mutual cooperation" and that the U.S. would aid "other nations in the measure that they strive earnestly to do their full share."

The President, in obvious criticism of the Yalta, Teheran & Potsdam agreements negotiated by Presidents Roosevelt & Truman, said he would ask Congress "to join in an appropriate resolution making clear that this government recognizes no kind of commitment contained in secret understandings of the past with foreign governments which permit" "the enslavement of any people in order to purchase fancied gain for ourselves." He called for "true bipartisanship" in foreign policy.

The President stressed "the importance of profitable & equitable world trade." He urged "our friends" abroad to "take the initiative in creating broader markets & more dependable currencies, to allow greater exchange of goods & services among themselves." He said the U.S. would help by (1) "revising our customs regulations to remove procedural obstacles to profitable trade," (2) "doing whatever government properly can do to encourage the flow of private American investment abroad," (3) using overseas facilities "for the economic production of manufactured articles which are needed for mutual defense and which are not seriously competitive with our own normal peace-time production" and (4) "receiving from the rest of the world, in equitable exchange for what we supply, greater amounts of important raw materials which we do not ourselves possess in adequate quantities." He urged Congress to extend the resiprocal trade agreements act but without ignoring "legitimate safeguarding of domestic industries, agriculture & labor standards."

Domestic Economy. "I do not intend to ask for a renewal of the present wage & price control on April 30, 1953, when present legislation expires," Pres. Eisenhower said. "I believe also that material & product controls should be ended, except with respect to defense priorities & scarce & critical items essential for our defense." He said he would ask Congress to "continue authority for such remaining controls of this type as will be necessary" after the controls law expires June 30. He recommended continuing federal authority to control rents in areas with "serious housing shortages," chiefly "the so-called defense areas," but urged withdrawal "as soon as practicable" after local governments get "full opportunity to take over" rent control. [See Vol. XII, pp. 335P-336A]

"The tax burden that today stifles initiative can & must be eased" "as the budget is balanced and inflation checked," the President said. But "reduction of taxes will be justified only as we show we can succeed in bringing the budget under control." He pointed out that "this Administration does not & can not begin its task with a clean slate" but had an "inherited burden of indebtedness & obligations & deficits." Previous administrations rolled up to a $265 billion public debt and accumulated "obligational authority" of more than $80 billion which must be paid off "during the next 4 years," he said. "The first order of business is the elimination of the annual deficit," he declared. This, he said, required reduction of Govt. spending, "the earnest cooperation of the Congress" and restraint by "state & local governments & interested groups of citizens . . . in their demands . . . that the Fed. Treasury spend more & more money for all types of projects." [See p. 14D]

Pres. Eisenhower urged "economic stability & full parity of income for American farmers" as the aim of legislation to replace the farm price-support law expiring at the end of 1954. "But we must seek this goal in ways that minimize governmental interference in the farmers' affairs, that permit desirable shifts in production, and that encourage farmers themselves to use initiative in meeting changing economic conditions."

Other Domestic Affairs. The President observed that "5 years' experience" with the Taft-Hartley act "has shown the need for some corrective action, and we should promptly proceed to amend that act." He stressed that "the institutions of trade unionism & collective bargaining are monuments to the freedom that must prevail in our industrial life." "Government can do a great deal to aid the settlement of labor disputes without allowing itself to be employed as an ally of either side," he said [see Vol. XII, p. 296D-E]. Gen. Eisenhower backed the fight against racial & religious bigotry and said he would "use whatever authority exists in the office of the President to end segregation in the District of Columbia, including the Fed. Govt., and any segregation in the armed services" [see Vol. XII, p. 413C]. He urged "serious attention" to giving the District of Columbia "an effective voice in local self-government" [see Vol. XII, pp. 232M, 217J]. He declared that "existing [immigration] legislation contains injustices" and "does, in fact, discriminate." He urged Congress to enact an immigration statute that would "guard our legitimate national interests and be faithful to our basic ideas of freedom & fairness." [See p. 13C; Vol. XII, 335M]

Pres. Eisenhower also noted "2 great needs born of our living in a complex industrial economy": (1) "the individual citizen must have safeguards against personal disaster inflicted by forces beyond his control," and (2) "the welfare of the people demands effective & economical performance by the Govt. of certain indispensable social services." He saw "urgent need for greater effectiveness" in public & private "safeguards against the privations that too often come with unemployment, old age, illness, & accident." He urged prompt extension of social security "to cover millions of citizens who have been left out" of the program. He also urged "some prompt, effective help" for schools, especially in defense areas [see Vol. XII, pp. 335N, 329D]. He promised to study many other domestic problems and to make recommendations later. He proposed early statehood for Hawaii but made no mention of Alaskan statehood. [See p. 14E]

Reaction. Congressional reaction to the address was largely favorable although there was some criticism on specific issues. The Senate Democratic Policy Com. pledged Feb. 3 to cooperate with the President's appeal for bipartisanship in foreign policy. Sen. Homer Capehart (R., Ind.) disagreed with Pres. Eisenhower's decision to let price-wage controls expire and introduced Feb. 2 a bill to give the President stand-by authority to impose such controls on advice of a special board. Rep. Brent Spence (D., Ky.) warned Feb. 2: "If there are no controls, a wage & price spiral will start." (Meantime the wage and salary stabilization boards stopped processing cases and notified their employes Feb. 3 that their jobs were ending. White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said, however, that Harry Weiss of the Wage Stabilization Com. was guilty of "unwarranted assumption of authority" in telegraphing regional committees that "the decision has been made to terminate wage controls immediately.") Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.), co-author of the Immigration & Nationality Act, said Feb. 2 that "the President is entirely in error or has been misinformed" in his estimate of the alien law. The AFL Executive Council in Miami Beach Feb. 3 said it considered "several major departures from past national policy" contained in the message to be "loaded with potential danger." It did not oppose the dropping of wage-price controls but called it unsafe to entrust rent control to state & local agencies. [See pp. 34E, 34B for reaction to deneutralization of Formosa]

COMMUNISM

13 N.Y. Reds Jailed. 13 "2d string" Communist leaders convicted of conspiracy were sentenced by Fed. Dist. Judge Edward J. Dimock in New York Feb. 3 to jail terms ranging up to 3 years each and fined a total of $64,000. He set bail at $20,000 to $25,000 each after notice of appeal was posted. The 13 had rejected Feb. 2 Dimock's proposal to deport them to Russia instead of jailing them in the U.S. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the 13, said the refusal was no "reflection on Soviet Russia" but that "we feel we belong here and have a political responsibility here." She said "we have no desire to enjoy the fruits of socialism in a land where we did not work for it." "We would be traitors to the American people if we turned our backs on them just to escape jail," she declared.

Dimock imposed 3-yr. jail sentences and fines of $6,000 each on Miss Flynn, Pettis Perry, Alexander Bittleman, Alexander Trachtenberg, Victor J. Jerome, Louis Weinstock & Arnold S. Johnson. He ordered 2-yr. terms & $4,000 fines for Albert F. Lannon, Betty Gannett, Jacob Mindel, William W. Weinstone & George Blake Charney. Claudia Jones was sentenced to a year & a day and fined $2,000. [See p. 21L]

(Mrs. Dorothy Blumberg, Mrs. Regina Frankfeld, Philip Frankfeld, Leroy H. Wood, Maurice Braverman & George A. Meyers, "2d string" Red leaders convicted of conspiracy, were taken into custody by U.S. marshals in Baltimore Jan. 27 to begin their prison terms.) [See Vol. XII, pp. 247P-248A]

Remington Gets 3-Yr. Term. William W. Remington was sentenced by Fed. Dist. Judge Vincent L. Leibell in New York Feb. 4 to 2 concurrent 3-yr. jail terms for conviction on 2 perjury counts. He was released on $7,000 bail pending the outcome of an appeal. [See p. 32J]

Dulles to Rule on Vincent. The State Dept. revealed Jan. 31 that State Secy. John Foster Dulles had dissolved the special 5-man board set up to review loyalty findings against career diplomat John Carter Vincent. Dulles intended to make the decision himself, it was disclosed. Meantime the Senate Internal Security Subcom. made public Jan. 27 a letter from ex-State Secy. Dean G. Acheson denying that he had attempted to influence the board or had "discussed the merits" of the case with any board member. Vincent was ordered by the State Dept. Feb. 3 to remain in Tangier, where he was diplomatic agent & consul general. The State Dept. had announced earlier that he had been recalled. [See p. 21N]

GENERAL

Govt. Economy Orders. An order curbing the hiring of new Govt. employes and the initiation of new Govt. building & other projects was issued by Budget Dir. Joseph M. Dodge Feb. 3 with the approval of Pres. Eisenhower & his Cabinet. It also directed agency heads to keep spending rates down to January levels or lower and to submit by Mar. 2 recommendations for cutting ex-Pres. Truman's $78.6 billion budget. [See p. 12C-D]

New Interior Secy. Douglas McKay told Interior Dept. employes Jan. 26 that they "must put in a day's work for a day's pay" and that he would "get rid" of any who refused. New Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., in his first order Jan. 26, also ordered a full day's work and an end to the practice of arriving late, overstaying the lunch hour and leaving early. New Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson ordered "a full day's work for a full day's pay" Jan. 22 and said he was regrouping the Agriculture Dept.'s 20 agencies & bureaus to promote efficiency & eliminate waste. [See p. 21F]

N.Y. Bus, Tug Strikes. The New York bus strike ended Jan. 28-29 when the CIO Transport Workers Union & 8 companies agreed to submit to arbitration [see p. 14J]. New York port activities were crippled Feb. 1 by a strike of 3,500 tugboat & oil barge members of the United Marine Div. of the AFL Intl. Longshoremen's Union over a wage dispute. The tie-up became almost total Feb. 5 when ILU dock workers refused to cross picket lines. Several big ocean-going ships eased their way into & out of their berths without the aid of tugs, splintering piers in 2 cases (the Cunard luxury liner *Caronia* & the American Export Lines freighter *Extavia* Feb. 4). [See Vol. XII, p. 365M]

Pilcher Elected. J. L. Pilcher (D.), businessman & farmer, was elected to the U.S. House in a special election in Georgia's 2d Congressional Dist. Feb. 4. He succeeded the late Rep. Edward Eugene Cox (D.). [See Vol. XII, p. 416B]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. Exchequer Chancellor R. A. Butler announced Feb. 3 that gold & dollar reserves of the sterling area increased by $132 million during January and totaled $1,978 million on Jan. 31. [See Vol. XII, p. 257N] . . . Britain's 1952 industrial output fell 3% below the 1951 level, the Govt. reported Jan. 29. Limited supplies of some basic materials & a decrease in consumer demand were given as the chief reasons for the decline. [See Vol. XII, pp. 218L, 159J] . . . Rationing & price control of candy ended Feb. 4. [See Vol. IX, p. 286A] . . . Commons rejected a bill to repeal Sunday blue laws Jan. 30 . . . Plans for a round-the-world Commonwealth tour by Queen Elizabeth II & the Duke of Edinburgh were announced Feb. 2. The tour was to start Nov. 23 in Bermuda & Jamaica. [See XII, 346G]

Iran. Russia's monopoly of Iranian caviar ended Jan. 31 when Iran refused to renew a 25-year pact for joint operation of the Caspian Sea fisheries and formally notified Russia that the Irano-Soviet Fisheries Co. had "automatically dissolved." Russia's request for a 10-year extension of the concession was rejected

because of proposals for Soviet "supervision" of caviar production. Iranians took charge of the fisheries Feb. 1. Russia acknowledged Iran's right to end the agreement but warned against letting any other nation benefit from a similar concession, Moscow Radio said Feb. 2. Members of the ultra-Nationalist Sumka Party demonstrated against Russia at the fisheries' Teheran office Feb. 1. 23 persons were arrested but 20 were later released. [See Vol. XII, p. 159A] . . . Gendarmerie Chief Gen. Al Alavi Moghagan said Feb. 2 that 10,000 soldiers would be transferred from the Army to reinforce Iran's 40,000-man national rural police. [See Vol. XII, p. 407F]

Pakistan. The Govt. Feb. 3 authorized barter trade with any nation of "exportable commodities, particularly cotton," for imports of essential items, including machinery, iron & steel, chemicals, drugs & medicines, dyes, art silk & cotton yarn, sugar, coal & wheat. Value of barter trade & export prices were to be set by the Govt. [See Vol. XII, p. 298A-B] . . . Communist leader Aziz Ahmed Khan was arrested in Karachi Jan. 28 on charges of inciting student riots in which 12 persons died Jan. 8. Mohammed Ghayur, an attorney, was arrested with him. (Karachi students began a projected 6-day strike Jan. 22 for the "unconditional & immediate release of all innocent people" arrested after the riots. The strike ended Jan. 25 when Prime Min. Khwaja Nazimuddin said charges against arrested students would be dropped.) [See p. 22N] . . . Pakistan's first native Navy commander in chief, Rear Adm. Haji Mohammed Siddiq Choudri, 42, formally took over his command Jan. 31 from British Vice Adm. James Jefford. [See Vol. XII, p. 214M]

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia. A contract for sale of half of Bolivia's tin production in the next 3 years to Williams Harvey Ltd. of Liverpool was announced Jan. 26. The British firm agreed to buy the total output of the former Patino mines, estimated at 16,000 tons a year. Pres. Victor Paz Estenssoro said Jan. 27 that Bolivia was negotiating for sale of the other 50% of annual tin production to the U.S. The Bolivian Mining Corp. announced Feb. 4 that Victor J. Hampton, an American mining engineer, had been appointed gen. mgr. of the nationalized former Patino mines in Catavi. [See p. 23C] . . . A commission to study agrarian reform, 2d point in the Govt.'s program, was named Jan. 21. [See p. 23E] . . . Bolivian & Chilean foreign ministers, in a conference at Arica, Chile, reaffirmed Jan. 26 the right of free passage of goods to & from Bolivia through Chilean ports. [See Vol. I, p. 94M]

Brazil. Brazilian rubber production in 1952 totaled 33,453 tons, 29.8% more than in 1951 (reported Jan. 29). [See Vol. XII, p. 322D] . . . The Natl. Petroleum Council was authorized Jan. 23 to proceed with a $12,500,000 expansion of the Mataripe oil refinery. [See Vol. XII, p. 322D-E] . . . Adm. Carlos Peña Botto was dismissed as Director of Ports & Coasts Jan. 24. He was President of the privately-sponsored Anti-Communist Crusade which had accused the Govt. of inadequate measures against Communists. [See p. 23E-F]

Chile. Pres. Carlos Ibañez declared himself against legalization of the Communist Party Jan. 29. He had advocated repeal of measures outlawing the CP during his election campaign last year. [See Vol. XII, p. 365L] . . . The Chilean Senate & Chamber of Deputies approved Jan. 29 a plan giving Pres. Ibañez authority to establish the price of copper bought from U.S. companies operating in Chile. [See Vol. XII, pp. 365K-L, 322E-F] . . . Oscar Fenner, 61, was named Finance Minister Jan. 29, replacing Edecio Torreblanca who was dismissed for misconduct in office. [See Vol. XII, p. 365J, K-L]

Colombia. The Evangelical Confed. of Colombia reported Feb. 3 that a Protestant church in Barrancabermeja was attacked Jan. 25 and its American minister & 4 other men beaten by police. The agency listed 23 new cases of alleged Protestant persecution in Colombia Jan. 29, including the murder of a lay preacher and dynamiting of a Presbyterian chapel. 150 cases of persecution were reported in 1951. [See Vol. XII, p. 365L] . . . A one-year reciprocal trade pact with Sweden was announced by the Colombian Forgn. Office Feb. 1. Sweden was to import $3 million worth of Colombian coffee, Colombia $3 million worth of Swedish manufactured goods & other products . . . Ex-Forgn. Min. Dr. Evaristo Sourdis was named permanent head of the Colombian UN delegation Jan. 26. [See Vol. X, p. 46M]

Cuba. A formula for limiting Cuba's 1953 sugar crop to 5 million Spanish long tons (2,271 lb. per ton) was announced Jan. 30. Large Cuban & U.S.-owned sugar mills were to bear the greatest production cuts with the formula specifically giving preference to smaller mills. (The 41 U.S.-owned mills in Cuba normally produce about 45% of the total sugar crop.) [See p. 23G-H; Vol. XII, 424K] . . . Gaston Godoy was named Jan. 21 to replace Justice Min. Miguel Angel Cespedes, resigned. [See Vol. XII, pp. 365P, 81N]

ARTS & SCIENCE

NEW BOOKS

CAPTIVE SURGEON: Adventures & Misadventures of a Doctor in Red China, by Ernest M. Lippa, M.D. Austrian's good-humored account of difficulties after Reds took over. Feb. 4. (Morrow, 280 pp., $4)†

I DREAMT REVOLUTION: A Memoir of the Right Wing Bolsheviks, by William Reswick. Russian-born American relates Stalin's terroristic struggle for power in USSR after death of Lenin. Jan. 26. (Regnery, 328 pp., $3.95)†

THE JEFFERSON READER: A Treasury of Writings about Thomas Jefferson, edited & intro. by Frances Coleman Rosenberger. Jan. 30. (Dutton, 345 pp., $5)†

MY DEAR TIMOTHY: An Autobiographical Letter to his Grandson, by Victor Goliancz. British Socialist publisher's opinions on religion, politics, business, other subjects. Jan. 30. (Simon & Schuster, 438 pp., $5)†

MY UNCLE JOSEPH STALIN, by Budu Svanidze, tr. & preface by Waverley Root, intro. by Gregory Bessedovsky. Author identified as Stalin's cousin (also nephew by marriage) & frequent associate 1904-45 offers portrait of dictator as basically good-natured, crude, hardworking. Jan. 30. (Putnam, 235 pp., $3)†

NISEI DAUGHTER, by Monica Stone. Life & experiences of Japanese-American. Feb. 2. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 238 pp., $3.50)†

PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH: Bernard Baruch & a Blueprint for Security, by Morris Victor Rosenbloom. Foreword by Eleanor Roosevelt. Afterword by Charles E. Wilson. Career, political & economic views of elder statesman. Jan. 19. (American Surveys-Farrar, Straus & Young, 325 pp., $3.95)†

SEA OF GLORY: The Magnificent Story of the Four Chaplains, by Francis Beauchesne Thornton. Account of Rabbi Alexander D. Goode & Rev. John P. Washington (Rom. Catholic), Revs. Clark A. Poling & George L. Fox (Protestants), Army chaplains who sacrificed lives & went down with troopship Dorchester in 1943. Feb. 3. (Prentice-Hall, 256 pp., $3)† [See Vol. XI, p. 43J]

THE SECOND HAPPIEST DAY, by John Phillips (son of J. P. Marquand). Rueful account of wealthy "lost generation" that grew up just before World War II. BOMC Feb. choice. Feb. 2. (Harper, 409 pp., $3.75)*

THE SILENT WORLD, by Capt. J. Y. Cousteau with Frédéric Dumas. Deep-sea explorations by French Navy men. Feb. 4. (Harper, 266 pp., $4)†

TITO, by Vladimir Dedijer. Authorized, laudatory biography of Yugoslav dictator by personal friend; 40% of text is in Tito's own words. Feb. 2. (Simon & Schuster, 443 pp., $5)† [See p. 9M]

*Fiction †Non-Fiction

OUTSTANDING JANUARY FILMS

(FACTS ON FILE selections based on interest or quality)

ABOVE & BEYOND. Quasi-documentary film about Col. Paul W. Tibbets Jr., pilot of plane that A-bombed Hiroshima in 1945. Screenplay by Melvin Frank, Norman Panama & Beirne Lay Jr. Directed & produced by Frank & Panama for MGM. Cast headed by Robt. Taylor, Eleanor Parker, Jas. Whitmore. Jan. 30. [See Vol. V, p. 244G]

ANDROCLES & THE LION. Screen version of Geo. Bernard Shaw's play about Christian martyrs, Romans & the little tailor who made friends with a lion. Screenplay by Chester Erskine & Ken Englund. Directed by Erskine. Produced by Gabriel Pascal for RKO Radio Pictures. In cast: Jean Simmons, Alan Young, Robt. Newton, Maurice Evans, Victor Mature, Elsa Lanchester, Reginald Gardiner, Gene Lockhart, Alan Mowbray. Jan. 14.

THE BAD & THE BEAUTIFUL. About unscrupulous Hollywood producer whose sole goal is good pictures—at any cost. Screenplay by Chas. Schnee based on Geo. Bradshaw's story. Directed by Vincente Minnelli. Produced by John Houseman for MGM. Cast headed by Kirk Douglas, Lana Turner, Walter Pidgeon, Dick Powell, Barry Sullivan. Jan. 15.

EIGHT IRON MEN. Film version of Harry Brown's play "A Sound of Hunting." About war & group loyalty. Screenplay by Brown. Directed by Edw. Dmytryk. Produced by Stanley Kramer for Columbia. In cast: Bonar Colleano, Arthur Franz, Lee Marvin, Nick Dennis, Jas. Griffith. Jan. 1.

FACE TO FACE. Screen version of 2 short stories produced by Huntington Hartford for RKO Radio: "The Secret Sharer"; screenplay by Aeneas MacKenzie; based on Jos. Conrad's short story; directed by Hartford; cast included Jas. Mason, Michael Pate, Gene Lockhart. "The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky"; screenplay by Jas. Agee; from Stephen Crane's story; directed by Bretaigne Windust; cast included Robt. Preston, Marjorie Steele, Olive Carey, Dan Seymour, Minor Watson. Jan. 13.

THE JAZZ SINGER. Retelling of tale which ushered in talking pictures in 1927. Screenplay by Frank Davis, Leonard Stern & Lewis Meltzer. Based on Samson Raphaelson's play. Directed by Michael Curtiz. Produced by Louis F. Edelman for Warner Bros. Starring Danny Thomas, Peggy Lee. In cast: Mildred Dunnock, Eduard Franz, Alex Gerry. Jan. 13.

THE LITTLE WORLD OF DON CAMILLO. French-language version of Giovanni Guareschi's tales about humorous conflict between Catholic priest & Communist mayor of small Italian town. Screenplay by Julien Duvivier & René Barjavel. Directed by Duvivier. Rizzoli-Amato production released by IFE Releasing Corp. Cast headed by Fernandel, Gino Cervi, Sylvie, Vera Talqui, Franco Interlenghi. Jan. 13.

ROAD TO BALI. Bing Crosby & Bob Hope hit the road in new pursuit of Dorothy Lamour. Screenplay by Frank Butler, Hal Kanter & Wm. Morrow.

Based on story by Butler & Harry Tugend. Directed by Hal Walker. Produced by Tugend for Paramount. Jan. 29.

SKIPPER NEXT TO GOD. Jan De Hartog screenplay based on his drama about Dutch ship captain seeking sanctuary for Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany. French-language film. Directed by Pierre Laurent. Produced by La Cooperative Generale du Cinema & Silver Films. Presented by Exelsior Films. Cast headed by Pierre Brasseur, Jacques François, Jean Mercure, Loleh Bellon, Jean-Pierre Gernier. Jan. 12. [See Vol. VIII, p. 11J]

WHEREVER SHE GOES. Film biog. of Australian pianist Eileen Joyce. Starring Miss Joyce. Written, directed & produced by Michael S. Gordon. Presented by Arthur Mayer & Edw. Kingsley. Jan. 27.

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
Amer. Society of Travel Agents (allied membership)	Chas. J. Hogan of French Line	Gen. chrmn.	Jan. 23
Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.	John J. McCloy[1]	Director	Jan. 21
Chicago Board of Trade	Sylvester J. Myers, 56	Pres.	Jan. 19
Coastal Caribbean Oils, Inc.[2]	Ex-Rep. Jos. H. Himes of Washington	Pres.	Jan. 1
Colgate-Palmolive International[3]	Wm. L. Sims 2d	Pres.	Jan. 8
Commerce Dept.'s Business Advisory Council	John D. Biggers, Libby-Owens-Ford Glass pres.	Pres.	Jan. 15
Com. for Economic Devpt.	Meyer Kestnbaum, Hart Schaffner & Marx pres.	Chrmn.	Jan. 11
Commonwealth Edison Co.	Willis Gale	Chrmn.[4]	Jan. 21
	John W. Evers	Pres.	Jan. 21
Deering, Milliken Research Trust	Russell B. Newton[5]	Pres.	Jan. 11
DeWalt, Inc.	Saml. Sloan Auchincloss	Pres.[6]	Jan. 17
Fed. Res. Bank of N.Y.	Jay E. Crane, Standard Oil (N.J.) v. pres.	Chrmn.[7]	Jan. 13
Gen. Motors Corp.	Harlow H. Curtice, 59	Pres.[8]	Feb. 2
Gen. Instrument Corp.	Monte Cohen, 53	Pres.	Jan. 26
Glen Alden Coal Co.	Francis O. Case, 58	Pres.	Feb. 1
W. R. Grace & Co.	Chas. Edw. Wilson, 66[9]	Exec. com. chrmn.	Jan. 19
Intl. Cellucotton Products Co.	L. E. Phenner	Pres.[10]	Jan. 2
F. L. Jacobs Co.	Jas. D. Mooney, 68[11]	Pres.	Jan. 6
Link Aviation, Inc.	E. Allan Williford	Pres.[12]	Jan. 29
Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.	Emmet J. McCormack	Chrmn.	Jan. 15
	Wm. T. Moore[13]	Pres.	Jan. 15
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. (Newark, N. J.)	H. Bruce Palmer, 44	Pres.[14]	Jan. 19
Natl. Can Corp.	Robt. S. Solinsky[15]	Pres.[16]	Jan. 25
Natl. Coat & Suit Industry Recovery Board	Max E. Weinstock, Broad-moor Corp. pres.	Chrmn.[17]	Jan. 21
Natl. Retail Dry Goods Assn.	Wade G. McCargo of Richmond, Va.	Pres.[18]	Jan. 15
Ohio Seamless Tube Co.[19]	W. C. Connelly	Chrmn.[20]	Jan. 8
	Frank R. S. Kaplan[21]	Pres.	Jan. 8
Old Colony Trust Co.	Augustin H. Parker Jr., 42	Pres.[22]	Jan. 13
Port of N.Y. Authority	Howard S. Cullman	Chrmn.[17]	Jan. 15
Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois	Willis Gale	Chrmn.[4]	Jan. 21
	H. P. Sedwick	Pres.	Jan. 21
Quaker Oats Co.	R. Douglas Stuart, 67	Pres.[23]	Jan. 12
Reed & Barton Corp.	Roger H. Hallowell, 42	Pres.[24]	Jan. 22
Security Banknote Co.	Geo. W. Goldsworthy Jr.	Pres.[25]	Jan. 26
Shell Chemical Corp.	R. C. McCurdy, 44	Pres.[26]	Jan. 31
Society of Automotive Engrs.	Robt. Cass of White Motor	Pres.	Jan. 13
Sprague Electric Co.	Julian K. Sprague	Pres.[27]	Jan. 29
Texas Co.	J. S. Leach, 61	Chrmn.[28]	Jan. 26
	A. C. Long, 48	Pres.	Jan. 26
Union Pacific R.R. Co.	Ex-Defense Secy. Robt. A. Lovett [See p. 13E-F]	Director	Jan. 29
Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc.	Ex-Asst. AF Secy. Edwin V. Huggins[29]	Pres.[30]	Jan. 30
Wholesale Dry Goods Inst., Inc.	Herbert P. Campbell of Charleston, W. Va.	Pres.[31]	Jan. 21
Willys-Overland Motors, Inc.	Ex-Treasury Secy. John W. Snyder [See p. 21C]	V. pres.	Jan. 29
	RETIREMENT		
Natl. Cotton Council	Oscar Johnston, 73	Chrmn.	Jan. 26

[1]See Vol. XII, p. 358K [2]Newly formed to operate American properties of former Pancoastal Oil Corp., C.A. of Venezuela [3]Newly formed to coordinate Colgate-Palmolive Peet foreign operations [4]Was pres.; succeeded Chas. Y. Freeman, who resigned [5]See Vol. XII, p. 323M [6]Succeeded Paul Gardner, who resigned Dec. 31 [7]Succeeded Robt. T. Stevens, who resigned to become Army Secy. [See p. 28A] [8]Succeeded Chas. E. Wilson, who resigned to become Defense Secy. [See Vol. XII, p. 371C] [9]See Vol. XII, p. 313N [10]Succeeded R. B. Cassingham, who resigned effective Jan. 31 [11]See Vol. IX, p. 167P [12]Succeeded Edwin A. Link, who continued as chrmn. [13]Succeeded his late father [See p. 16B] [14]Succeeded John R. Thompson, who retired [15]Ex-pres. of Cans, Inc., which was acquired by Natl. Can Dec. 30 [16]Succeeded C. L. Thompson, who continued as chrmn. [17]Reelected [18]Succeeded Geo. Hansen of Boston [19]New Copperweld Steel Co. subsidiary [20]Was pres. [21]Copperweld Steel pres. [22]Succeeded Robt. Cutler, who was elected chrmn. but who resigned Jan. 19 to become a White House aide [See p. 27H, K] [23]Former post; succeeded Donald B. Lourie, 54, who resigned to become State Undersecy. [See p. 4F] [24]Succeeded Col. Arthur Ashworth, who became chrmn. when Sinclair Weeks resigned to become Commerce Secy. [See p. 21F] [25]Succeeded Sylvester W. Muldowney, who quit Jan. 21 [26]Effective June 1; succeeded Jan Oostermeyer, who resigned effective May 31 [27]Succeeded his brother, Robt. C. Sprague [28]Was pres.; succeeded W. S. S. Rogers, who retired [29]See Vol. XI, p. 380E-F [30]Also Westinghouse Elec. Corp. v. pres. for corporate affairs [31]Succeeded Everett L. Hover of Elmira, N.Y.

Hoffman Quits Fund for Studebaker. Paul Gray Hoffman, 61, resigned Feb. 4 as Ford Foundation pres. & trustee, effective Mar. 1, to become board chairman of Studebaker Corp., of which he was once pres. Harold S. Vance, Studebaker chrmn. & pres., was to continue as pres. [See Vol. XII, p. 379L-M]

OBITUARIES

Bagrat Nikolaevich Arutyunov, USSR Dep. Min. of Ferrous Metallurgy; death reported in Moscow Jan. 26.

A. Pam Blumenthal, 48, specialist in film financing who secured $20 million for motion pictures in 20 years; Jan. 26, Hollywood.

Herbert Eugene Bolton, 30, historian specializing in American Southwest; Jan. 30 in Berkeley, Calif.

Karl Borders, 61, chief exec. officer of UN Intl. Children's Emergency Fund; Jan. 29 in New York.

J. Thompson Brown, 70, a director of du Pont, expert on production of explosives; Jan. 31 in Monchanin, Del. of gun shot wounds (death listed as suicide due to ill health).

Alan Curtis (Harry Ueberroth), 43, film actor; Feb. 1 in New York after operation for kidney ailment. (He had been revived after nearly a minute of apparent death Jan. 27 by a surgeon who massaged his heart until it began beating again.)

Oraldo Ribeiro Dantas, 57, owner of *Diario de Noticas* in Rio de Janeiro, other Brazilian newspapers; Feb. 1, Rio de Janeiro.

Dean W. Davis, 58, bd. chrmn. of Natl. Wildlife Fed.; Jan. 30 in West Plains, Mo. of heart ailment.

Ernst August Christian Georg, Duke of Brunswick, 65, head of House of Hanover, chief of state of Brunswick 1913-18, father of Queen Frederika of Greece; Jan. 30 at Marienburg Castle near Hanover, Germany of circulatory ailment.

Gustav A. (Gus) Falzer, 68, sportswriter-broadcaster credited with first coast-to-coast broadcasts of baseball world series (N.Y. Giants-Yankees 1921) & college football game (Princeton-Chicago 1922); Jan. 26 in Orange, N.J.

Mrs. Ruth Bernard Fromenson, 73, co-founder of Hadassah (Women's Zionist Org. of Amer.); Jan. 26 in New York.

Dolly Curtis (Mrs. Edward E.) Gann, 87, official hostess for brother Charles Curtis when he was U.S. Vice Pres. 1929-33, rival of Alice Roosevelt (Mrs. Nicholas) Longworth in Washington society of that era; Jan. 30 in Washington.

Lt. Gen. Charles Philip Hall, 64, commander of U.S. Army 11th Corps in New Guinea & Philippines campaigns against Japanese during World War II; Jan. 26 in San Antonio, Tex.

Dr. Isaac Faust Harris, 73, biochemist who refined diphtheria antitoxin into safe form; Jan. 31 in Rye, N.Y.

Sol Hess, 66, type designer; Jan. 30 in W. Phila., Pa.

Fritz Kuhn, pre-World War II leader of German-American Bund in U.S.; death Dec. 14, 1951 in Munich at age 55 revealed by his lawyer there Feb. 1. (His widow & daughter were said to have left for Mexico where his son, Walter, 25, was reported serving in Mexican Army.) [See Vol. IX, p. 64A]

Thomas I. Levitt, 63, pres. of Natl. Retail Furniture Assn.; Jan. 31 in Minneapolis.

Stanley Logan, 67, actor, director, writer & producer for stage & films; Jan. 30 in New York of cancer.

Dr. Emil E. Mayer, 68, German-born radio & electrical engineer who supervised construction of commercial trans-Atlantic radio station in 1913; Jan. 30 in New Rochelle, N.Y.

Max Meyer, 76, leader in establishing training schools & mediation of labor disputes in New York garment industry; Jan. 31 in White Plains, N.Y.

Dr. Charles Moon, 67, U.S. Bureau of Standards scientist who helped establish ohm as intl. standard of measuring electrical resistance; Jan. 31 in Washington.

Edwin A. Nicholas, 59, IT&T exec., ex-pres. of Farnsworth Radio & Television; Jan. 28 in Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Arthur W. Packard, 51, adviser to John D. Rockefeller Jr. on philanthropic projects; Jan. 25 in New York.

Frederick Henry Prince, 93, owner or controller of 46 railroad companies plus Chicago stockyards firms & Armour & Co., oldest member of N.Y., Boston, Midwest Stock Exchanges, amateur polo player & intl. racing yachtsman; Feb. 2 in Biarritz, France of influenza. (He was said to have survived depression in early 1930s with $250 million fortune.)

Gen. Edouard Jean Requin, 73, French adviser who helped U.S. organize its Army in World War I, director of pacific conquest of southern French Morocco in 1930s; Feb. 2 in Paris.

Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, 70, Indian political leader & economist; Jan. 25 in Calcutta of heart attack.

James Henry Scullin, 76, Australian Prime Min. 1929-32, Labor Party leader 1928-35; Jan. 28 in Melbourne.

Merv Shea, 52, ex-major league catcher, coach at Sacramento (PCL); Jan. 27 in Sacramento, Calif.

Ansel Dixie Talbert, 72, retired Agri. Dept. & Forest Service researcher; Feb. 2 in Washington.

Jerome Tharaud, 78, co-author with late brother Jean of *Dingley l'Illustré Ecrivain,* other books on N. Africa & Near East; Jan. 28 in Varengeville-sur-Mer, France.

Gen. Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, 91, who commanded expeditions to extend British rule of Nile Valley in 1880s & '90s, succeeded Lord Kitchener as Commander in Chief of Egyptian Army & Governor General of Sudan (1899-1916); High Comm. of Egypt 1917-19; uncle of World War II hero Orde Charles Wingate; Jan. 28 in Dunbar, Scotland.

Mrs. Susan Harmons Woodruff, 83, last survivor of 3 elderly women (others: Mrs. Caro Lloyd Strobell, Mrs. Ferdinanda W. Reed) who formed The Freedom of the Press Co., Inc. to buy N.Y. Communist *Daily Worker* in 1940; Jan. 27 in N.Y.

Bishop Theopil Wurm, 85, retired council chrmn. of German Evangelical Church, a leading anti-Nazi during Hitler's regime; Jan. 28 in Stuttgart.

SPORTS

Baseball. St. Louis Cardinal owner Fred M. Saigh, sentenced to 15 months in jail for income tax evasion, removed himself from active participation in organized baseball Jan. 30 after a conference with Baseball Comm. Ford C. Frick & NL Pres. Warren C. Giles. Saigh said a trustees' committee would be set up by Feb. 22 to operate the Cards until he could sell his stock (estimated at 99.3% of total Cardinal stock, valued at $4 million). [See p. 32J-K] . . . Signed for 1953: N.Y. Yankee catcher Yogi Berra Jan. 29 for approximately $37,000 [see Vol. XII, p. 324D-G]; N.Y. Giant 3d baseman-outfielder Bobby Thomson Jan. 28 for an estimated $35,000 [see Vol. XII, pp. 428P, 315K-L]. Philadelphia Athletics pitcher Bobby Shantz signed Feb. 2 a 2-year contract said to total more than $50,000. [See Vol. XII, p. 368A]

Bobsledding. A U.S. team driven by Lloyd Johnson, 28, of Rapid City, S.D. won the world 4-man bobsled racing championship Feb. 1 at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, in total time of 2 min. 28.79 sec. Felix Endrich, 32, of Switzerland, who with Fritz Stoeckli won the world 2-man title Jan. 25 in total time of 5 min. 1.9 sec., was killed Jan. 31 when his sled jumped a wall during a practice run. [See Vol. XII, p. 68J]

Football. Coaching changes: H. N. (Rusty) Russell, 57, resigned as Southern Methodist coach Feb. 1 after 2 losing seasons [see Vol. X, p. 32K-L]; John Cherberg, 42, was named Jan. 31 to succeed Howie Odell as head coach at Washington [see p. 32F]; NFL (pro) Chicago Cardinals dismissed coach Joe Kuharich Jan. 28 in a dispute over assistant coaches. [See Vol. XII, p. 20E]

Golf. $10,000 Tucson (Ariz.) Open: won Feb. 1 by Tommy Bolt of Maplewood, N.J. for $2,000. [See Vol. XII, p. 44J] . . . Women's Intl. 4-ball tourney in Hollywood, Fla.: won Feb. 1 by Mary Lena Faulk of Thomasville, Ga. & Mary Ann Downey of Baltimore. [See Vol. XII, p. 44J]

Horse Racing. $60,150 Santa Margarita Handicap at Arcadia, Calif. Jan. 24: won by Henry W. Collins' Spanish Cream, Eric Guerin up, for $36,000. [See Vol. XII, p. 36J-K] . . . $161,975 Santa Anita Maturity at Arcadia, Calif. Jan. 31: won by Calumet Farm's Mark-Ye-Well, Ed. Arcaro up, $85,600. [See XII, 44K]

Ice Skating. World speed records set at Davos, Switzerland Jan. 24-25: 3,000 meters—Anton Huiskes, 28, of Holland, 4 min. 40.2 sec.; 5,000 meters—Kees Broekman, 25, of Holland, 8 min. 6.6 sec. [See Vol. XII, p. 76C-D] . . . Rima Zhukova of Russia was reported to have set a women's world 5,000-meter record of 9 min. 1.6 sec. at Medeo near Alma Ata Jan. 24. [See XII, 36K] . . . Ken Bartholomew, 33 Feb. 10, of Minneapolis, won the U.S. senior men's outdoor speed skating title for the 8th time Feb. 1 in St. Paul, Minn. Pat Gibson, 18, of Madison, Wis. won the senior women's title. [See Vol. XII, p. 36K]

Racquets. U.S. doubles championship in Detroit Jan. 25: won by Dave Milford & John Thompson of Britain, 16-17, 15-8, 15-9, 15-6 over Ken Wagg & Geoffrey Atkins, Britain. [See XI, 64F]

Track & Field. Millrose Games in New York Jan. 29: Wanamaker Mile was won by Fred Dwyer, 21, of Villanova in 4 min. 8.2 sec.; 2-mi. run was won by Horace Ashenfelter of New York in 8 min. 54.6 sec. [See p. 32H] . . . Boston AA Games Jan. 31: Mal Whitfield tied the world record of 1 min. 10.2 sec. for the 600-yd. run. [See Vol. XII, p. 268A]

Intl. Amateur Athletic Fed. in London accepted 35 new world track & field records Jan. 28. In addition to records set in the 1952 Olympics [see Vol. XII, p. 244A-G]:

1,000-meter run—2 min. 21.3 sec. by O. W. Aberg of Sweden in Copenhagen Oct. 10, 1952. [See Vol. IX, p. 152M; VI, 290H-J]
15,000-meter walk—1 hr. 8 min. 8 sec. by B. Junk of Russia in Kharkov Sept. 11, 1951. [See Vol. X, p. 16H]
30,000-meter walk—2 hr. 27 min. 46.6 sec. by L. Sandor of Hungary in Budapest May 18, 1952.
50,000-meter walk—4 hr. 31 min. 21.6 sec. by A. Roka of Hungary in Budapest June 1, 1952.
440-yd. hurdles—51.9 sec. by Charles H. Moore of U.S. in London Aug. 4, 1952. [See Vol. XII, p. 267P]
2-mi. run—8 min. 40.4 sec. by Gaston Reiff of Belgium in Paris Aug. 26, 1952. [See Vol. XII, p. 276G]
5-mi. walk—35 min. 15 sec. by Roland Hardy of England in London May 31, 1952. [See Vol. X, p. 16H]
30-mi. walk—4 hr. 21 min. 12.6 sec. by A. Roka of Hungary in Budapest June 1, 1952.
One-mi. relay—3 min. 8.8 sec. by U.S. team of E. G. Cole, J. W. Mashburn, R. Pearman, M. Whitfield in London Aug. 9, 1952. [See XII, 268A]
2-mi. relay—7 min. 29.2 sec. by U.S. team of W. Ashenfelter, R. Pearman, J. B. Barnes, M. Whitfield in London Aug. 4, 1952. [See XII, 252L]
800-meter run (women)—2 min. 8.5 sec. by Nina Pletneva of Russia in Kiev June 15, 1952. [See Vol. XII, p. 204G]
800-meter relay (women)—1 min. 39.7 sec. by British team of S. Hampton, A. E. Johnson, J. F. Fould, S. Cheeseman.
100-yd. dash (women)—10.4 sec. by Marjorie Jackson of Australia in Sydney March 8, 1952. [See Vol. XII, p. 84J]
880-yd. run (women)—2 min. 14.5 sec. by V. M. Hall of Britain in London Sept. 17, 1952.
440-yd. relay (women)—46.3 sec. by Australian team of S. De la Hunty, V. Johnston, W. Cripps, M. Jackson in London Aug. 4, 1952. [See XII, 252]
880-yd. relay (women)—1 min. 40 sec. by U.S. team of M. Faggs, J. Moreau, C. Hardy, B. Jones in London Aug. 4, 1952. [See XII, 252L]
2,640-yd. relay (women)—7 min. 6 sec. by British team of B. Critchley, J. F. Dryden & P. E. M. Green in Ilford, Eng. June 28, 1952.

Yachting. James Schoonmaker's *Dingo* won the Bacardi Cup series for Star Class yachts Feb. 2 at Havana. [See XII, p. 44L]

Basketball "fix" perjury trial of Bill Spivey, 23, ex-Kentucky All-American, ended Jan. 27 with dismissal of the deadlocked N. Y. General Sessions Court jury (reported to have voted 9-3 for acquittal). [See Vol. XII, pp. 376G, 140C-D] . . . **Freshwater fishing** licenses sold in the U.S. in the year ended June 30, 1952 totaled 17,127,896 as against 16,026,699 the previous year, the Fish & Wildlife Service reported Feb. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS

North Sea Storms & Floods. More than 2,000 persons were reported killed by Feb. 5 in North Sea storms & high spring tides which inundated the lowlands of Holland & Belgium and lashed the North Sea coasts of Britain, France & Germany beginning Jan. 31. Official sources listed 1,352 deaths in Holland, 418 in Britain, 22 in Belgium by Feb. 5. Hundreds of persons were still missing & thousands marooned. The dead included at least 15 Americans, all Air Force personnel from Sculthorpe airbase, England or members of their families.

The North Sea gale took 132 lives in a single blow Jan. 31 when it sank the 2,694-ton *Princess Victoria,* Britain's most modern ferry (built in 1947), during a regular run from Stranraer, Scotland to Larne, Northern Ireland. Only 44 persons aboard the ferry survived. Victims of the sinking: Maj. John Maynard Sinclair, Northern Irish Finance Min. & Deputy Prime Min. since 1942; Lt. Col. Sir Walter Doring Smiles, a British Conservative MP from Northern Ireland since 1931.

Floodwaters swept the Zeelands & other islands off North Sea coasts and smashed Dutch dikes which had defied the seas for 500 years. Rivers left their channels to swirl through towns & farms. The flood was the Netherlands' worst since an inundation in 1421 took 100,000 lives. It was Britain's worst natural disaster since the 1664-65 plague. Floodwaters covered 1,500 sq. miles of Holland (1/6 of the country's area), including some of its most fertile farm lands & homes of 1,000,000 inhabitants. 250,000 acres were flooded in England.

American ships, planes & servicemen joined vessels, aircraft & thousands of military & civilian rescue workers of the stricken countries in evacuating & aiding flood sufferers. British Queen Elizabeth & the Duke of Edinburgh, Dutch Queen Juliana, Crown Princess Beatrix & ex-Queen Wilhelmina and Belgian King Baudouin visited their countries' flooded areas to observe rescue operations. Offers of money & supplies, including more than $500,000 from 13 national Red Cross societies, were received from all parts of the world. The U.S. Mutual Security Agency Feb. 2 said it was releasing Dutch counterpart aid funds for flood emergency reconstruction. [See p. 26C; Vol. XII, 368H-J]